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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE Shantung Sheng-cheng-fu Kung-pao (Shantung Provincial Government Gazette),  
No 40 and 59, 1947.PATENTS ISSUED FOR COMMUNICATIONS INVENTIONSINSTRUMENT FOR CODED TELEGRAPH MESSAGES -- Shantung Sheng-cheng-fu Kung-pao,  
No 59, 29 Jun 47

In May 1947, the Ministry of Economics issued a patent (36:586), application for which had been made 31 October 1946, granting sole manufacturing rights for 5 years, to T'ang Hsueh-keng (Ueda: 6381, 2292, 9272), Instrument Station of the Telegraph Administration, Han-k'ou, Hapeh, for the coding instrument described below.

This instrument consists of a double-faced galvanized-iron case with ten slots in the upper portion and ten holes and ten grooves in the lower portion; in original models ten copper wires were soldered into the case. The case is painted black and has white numbers printed on it. The coding symbols for transmitting messages have arrows pointing downward, while the decoding symbols for receiving messages have arrows pointing upward. In the case is an aluminum-magnesium alloy scale bar bearing code numbers. At the top of each face of the case are punched the numbers one through nine. These numbers are painted red and black to make them readily distinguishable.

RADIO TELEGRAPH OPERATION ON MIXED WAVES -- Shantung Sheng-cheng-fu Kung-pao,  
No 40, 16 Feb 47

The Ministry of Economics issued in January 1947 a patent (36:563), application for which had been made 15 May 1946, granting sole manufacturing right for 3 years to Hsiao Shu-hsun (Ueda: 8577, 5323, 891), No 20 South End of Hsin-Li-chieh (4376, 8354, 10620), T'ang-shan (1342, 2528), Hopeh, for a radio device using the method described below.

This method involves the introduction into an ordinary radio instrument of a special key the wiring of which is the opposite of that of the ordinary key. As a result, when the key is not pressed, a signal is transmitted, and when it is pressed no signal is transmitted; consequently, modulated signals are received.

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To unscramble the message a two-stage detector is used; the first-stage detector tube rectifies the carrier frequency of the circuit to correspond with that of the circuit which is dependent upon the oscillator tube. The oscillator tube generates a current of the same frequency as the incoming message, but of opposite phase, which enters the first-stage detector tube simultaneously with the incoming modulated current, thus eliminating it. The signal to the second-stage detector tube is the same as the high-frequency current of the original message. This current enters the second-stage converter creating a beat frequency which produces an audio-frequency current.

REGULATING DETECTION OF RADIO-FREQUENCY IN TUNING DEVICE -- Shantung Sheng-cheng-fu Kung-pao, No 40, 16 Feb 47

The Ministry of Economics issued in January 1947 a patent (36:564), application for which had been made 28 June 1946, granting sole manufacturing right for 3 years, to Yang Tsung-yu (Ueda: 5123, 2322, 8172), No 1 Ch'iu Shui-t'ang, (8187, 5952, 1819), Ch'ing-chiang Hsien (6290, 5985, 8972), Kiangsi, for a regulating tuning device to be used according to the method below.

This method consists of making common use of a single-tuned device between the radio-frequency amplifier tube of a radio receiver and the detector tube. This single-tuned instrument has a double-wound coil which acts the same as a tertiary winding. The result is the same as that of a triple-tuned transformer between the radio-frequency and detector stage.

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